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temporales assez grandes et allongées, suivies de six écailles semblables à celles du cou, mais que leur position indique comme des temporales. Huit labiales supérieures : la 1ère dépasse la narine ; la 2ème est en contact avec la nasale postérieure et la frénale ; la 3ème touche la frénale seule ; la 4ème est en contact avec la préoculaire et l'œil ; la 5ème avec l'œil et la postoculaire inférieure ; la 6ème avec la postoculaire inférieure et la temporale inférieure du premier rang ; la 7ème avec cette temporale et l'inférieure du second rang ; la 8ème avec les deux dernières temporales inférieures.

Les dents toutes égales n'offrent pas d'intervalle libre.

Le tête de ce serpent est à peine distincte du cou : elle est convexe à la région frontale, et le museau se relève légèrement en forme de groin. Les formes sont assez élancées. La pupille est circulaire.

Une grande tache noire couvre tout le dessus de la tête et s'étend en arrière d'une quantité égale sur le cou. La rostrale, le canthus rostralis, les postoculaires et les lèvres sont blanchâtres tachetées de noir ; le reste du dessous de la tête est blanc. Sur le corps et la queue on voit dix-neuf longues taches noires occupant chacune environ une vingtaine d'écailles en série longitudinale, séparées par des bandes blanches (sur l'individu en alcool, du moins) transversales qui couvrent 4 ou 5 écailles. Ces grands espaces noirs se continuent sous le ventre d'une manière très-irrégulière ; les uns interrompus, les autres formant comme un damier sans ordre.

Le seul exemplaire que je possède de cet Ophidien vient des environs de Mazatlán, côte du Pacifique.

GUANAJUATO, 17 Septembre, 1885.

A revision of the Section of Chemung Rocks exposed in the Gulf Brook Gorge at LeRoy, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. By A. T. Lilley, of LeRoy.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, January 15, 1886.)

	Feet.
1. Cap of Chemung with <i>Atrypa</i> and many unrecognizable forms in light shale, among which are <i>Spirorbis</i> and <i>Rhynchonella</i>	1
2. <i>Productella</i> bed in gray sand.....	10
3. Green shale.....	15
4. Red shale.....	4
5. Green Shale.....	20
6. <i>Grammysia elliptica</i> bed and gray shale	25
7. Iron ore, with <i>Spirifer</i> , <i>Pterinea</i> , <i>Crinoids</i> , <i>Grammysia</i> , <i>Spirorbis</i> and fish remains.....	4

	Feet.
8. Green shale.....	20
9. Red <i>fucoïd</i> bed.....	8
10. Green sandstone.....	20
11. Red shale and sand with unrecognizable fossils.....	4
12. Conglomerate with pebbles, lime, <i>Spirifer</i> , <i>Productella</i> and <i>fish</i> remains.....	6
13. Green shale.....	10
14. Pink shale.....	2
15. Green shale.....	40
16. Green sandstone.....	2
17. Green sandstone.....	19
18. Gray sandstone.....	1
19. Green shale.....	52
20. <i>Strophomena</i> bed.....	1
21. Green sandstone.....	14
22. Green shale.....	40
23. Brown sandstone, with <i>Spirifer</i> and <i>Productella</i>	1
24. Gray sandstone, with <i>Crinoids</i> and <i>plants</i>	8
25. Green shale.....	6
26. Green sandstone and shale, with <i>Crinoids</i> and <i>Spirifers</i>	8
27. Gray sandstone and shale.....	60
28. Green sandstone, with <i>mollusks</i> and <i>Bothriolepis</i>	53
29. Red shale and sandstone, <i>Bothriolepis</i> , <i>Spirifera</i> , <i>Spirorbis</i> , <i>Rhynchonella</i> and <i>ferns</i>	14
30. Brown sandstone, with <i>shells</i> and <i>Holoptychius</i>	39
31. Green shale.....	6
32. Red sandstone, with <i>iron ore</i> and <i>mollusks</i>	8
33. Gray shale.....	8
34. <i>Calcareous iron ore</i> and sandstone with <i>crinoids</i>	12
35. Brown shale.....	20
36. <i>Calcareous iron ore</i> (red) and sandstone, <i>Bothriolepis</i>	11
37. Gray sandstone and shale, with <i>mollusks</i> , carbonized <i>plant stems</i> , iron and copper pyrites.....	2
38. Brown sandstone, with <i>Cryptonella</i>	10
39. Brownish sandstone, with <i>Spirorbis</i> and <i>Cryptonella</i>	35
40. <i>Crinoidal limestone</i>	4
41. Bluish shale.....	8
42. <i>Calcareous</i> red sandstone.....	9
43. Brown sandstone.....	18
44. Green sandstone, <i>Pterichthys rugosus</i>	8
45. <i>Calcareous</i> sandstone.....	4
46. Green sandstone and shale.....	90
47. <i>Calcareous</i> sandstone.....	5
48. Light-gray sandstone and shale.....	130

	Feet.
49. Gray shale	63
50. Conglomerate, with mollusks	3
51. Green shale	12
52. Green sandstone and shale	270
53. Limestone with mollusks	2
54. Gray sandstone and shale, with <i>Zaphrentis</i> and <i>Grammysia circularis</i>	220
55. Gray sandstone, with <i>fucoids</i>	1
56. Green sandstone, with <i>Dictyophyton</i>	42
57. Blackish shale, with <i>Lepidodendra</i> and <i>Calamites</i>	50
58. Green and brown sandstone and shale	100
59. Green shale	25
60. Upper <i>Ambocalia</i> bed, with <i>Laxonema</i> , <i>Spirifer</i> , <i>Grammysia</i> and <i>Bellerophon</i>	2
61. Unexposed for	70
62. Lower <i>Ambocalia</i> bed in green shale	50
63. Unexposed to line of Granville township	50
64. Green and olive shale, holding <i>Orthis</i> , <i>Chonetes</i> , <i>Cypricardites</i> , <i>Tentaculites</i> , <i>Pterinea</i> , <i>Trigonia</i> and <i>Rhynchonella</i>	150
65. Unexplored	183
66. Blue shale and sandstone	13
Total	2201

Mr. Lilley says in his letter that Granville Centre is on ground 250 feet lower (geologically) than the township line. Between the two is an exposure of about 150 feet of shale and sandstone containing *Orthis*, *Chonetes*, *Cypricardites*, *Tentaculites*, *Pterinea*, *Trigonia* and *Rhynchonella*.

He adds that Adam Dennis has recently bored a six-inch hole for water to supply his tannery, on the south side of the stream near Granville Centre. It is ninety-six feet deep; and the bottom thirteen feet was in blue shale and sandstone.

By combining these data the original section was enlarged and improved. But Mr. Lilley has used every opportunity during the last two years to increase its value, and has found forms which he is unable to name.